Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended.

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life, we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the quesion I am constrained to express the opinion that, while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our laws, an additional and more efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and cohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration:

people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and foatered which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition.

Such combinations have always been condemned assumed the name of trusts instead of conspira-

We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for

With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by reveue reform. THE MILLS BILL ISN'T MENTIONED, BUT-While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresenta-

tion, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a re-They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the daties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they contess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods, which can enly be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

combinations which are in the same platform per-functorily condemned.

They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use any arti-cles of any description produced exclusively abroad, and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries; and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered—free tobacco and free whiskey.

They ask for bread and they are given a stone. The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied, and the correction of its abuses.

THEY HAVEN'T HIT ON A PERFECT TARIFF PLAN.

THEY HAVEN'T HIT ON A PERFECT TARIFF PLAN. Of course, in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult, if

Female denuity.

It is a fortunate thing that sil men do not have the same faste in female beauty, for otherwise they would all fall in love with the same woman, which would be awkward. Although the preferences of men for different styles of form and feature vary greatly, it is undeabtedly a fact that an appearance undeative of health is pleasing to all alke. A woman may be without regular features, set if healthy also will be heautiful to some one and pleasing to all a sallow complexion, a dull eye, a system debilitated by unnatural discharges—in short, all the ills attendant appn the frequiliarities and "weaknessee" peculiar to the sex, can be baished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ask your cruggist.

tives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result.

PIDCOCK'S MAN NOMINATED

WHAT CLEVELAND OMITTED TO SAY. THE FISHERIES QUESTION IGNORED-OTHER

VITAL MATTERS NEGLECTED. Washington, Sept. 9 (Special).-After ninety-six

could spare from the business of his office. Sunday night, according to the same authority, was selected as the best time in the week to give it out, for the reason that the newspapers, as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded an Manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded as a sort of revenge upon the districts that had opposed him. While the anti-Pidcock men that the newspapers, as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule, are not crowded and manday more as a rule and rule as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more as a rule are not crowded and manday more are not crowde reason that the newspapers, as a rule, are not crowded on Monday morning, and that the letter would consequently receive better treatment. The spectacle of the President's private secretary poding his letter of acceptance along Newspaper Row on Sunday night in order to secure for it. The most treat is a secretary between the product of the president's private secretary poding his letter of acceptance along Newspaper Row it would be a moral victors to overcome the Dideath. on Sunday night in order to secure for it "good treatment" is a rather novel one, and quite refreshing.

The President's letter is remarkable rather for

bill. Not a single sentence could be construed as the contrary, throughout the letter the intent of the is a significance given that cannot be denied. No more

interprises, and jealous regard for the interests of which threatens evil to all the people of the land."

WORN-OUT FALLACIES REPEATED.

In several places he refers to alleged partisan misrepresentation, and expresses the fear that the posi- production; but further examination shows that this is by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiration. The declaration of its perpensions and expresses the fear that the position of the Democratic party upon the question of the again revenue reform may be misunderstood. He again revenue refo ment of a contract for blankets to an English firm of

about trusts, expressing the opinion that they are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted, and that an inordinately high tariff furnishes a temptation for their existence. He falls to mention th existence, however, of the Whiskey Trust, of the Standard Oil Trust, and other Democratic institutions, and appears altogether ignorant of the fact that England, whose free-trade policy he wishes to transfer to the United States, is honeycombed with trusts of

every kind and description.

There is the usual fallacious sop thrown to the workingmen, and Mr. Cleveland has even the hardi-hood to refer "to the undeviating course of the ever. Democratic party in behalf of the interests of labor

cleveland's professions and practice.

In strange contrast with his practice is the profes
George MacVey, financial secretary. A board of CLEVELAND'S PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE. In strange contrast with his practice in the Presidential office trustees was also elected.

The Slate and Metal Roofers reported that they be contelled in the Presidential office.

The Slate and Metal Roofers reported that they

a manner that the greatest injury possible shall be done to American interests with the least possible damage to Canada.

His pension vetoes, and countless insults to veterans and soldiers' widows, he describes as having been prompted by "a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sallors, and for the widows and orphans of such as have died"—which naturally suggests the question whether there are widows and orphans of soldiers or sallors who have not died.

The appointment of Eugene Higgins, the creation of political bosses in different parts of the country, and the jurgi in with, and evasion of, the Creit service law are referred to as a "strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of Civil service Reform."

The massacre of colored citizens in Texas, in Missistippi, and cliewhere in the South, for presuming to exercise their right of suffrage is described as a "guarantee to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship."

It is needless to add that no reference is made by the President to the conviction which he entertained four years ago that the occupant of the White House should enjoy but a single term of office.

Now that the fall season has begun, and thousands of people who have been whiling away the summer of people who have been walling away the summer months agreeably elsewhere are returning to their homes, many are refurnishing their houses and flats. A Tribune reporter on Saturday afternoon, while walk-ing along Park Row, was particularly attracted by the ing along Part Row, was particularly attraced by the signs of business activity at the furniture and carpet house of B. M. Cowperthwalt & Co., Nos. 193 to 205. Trucks laden with an endless variety of furnishing articles were coming and going in all directions. Led by curiosity, the reporter stepped inside, where he found almost 100 men attending to the wants of throngs of purchasers and employed in different parts of the house. Everything needful and at fair prices seemed to be displayed on the four floors of this establishment. There were carpets and rugs of not impossible, to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whiskey. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

Female tleauty. unique design; bedsteads, bedding, blankets, off-

Philadelphia, Sept. 9 (Special).—In the championship bicycle race at the State Fair Grounds to-morrow, 103 men will start, exclusive of the match race between John A. Wells and H. C. Middleton, on a tanden

Low prices bring a large trade. Never in our recollection has well-made furmiture been sold at such low prices as are offered at Flint's, 14th-st, near 6th-ave. They are cramped for room and have cut prices to force sales.

plish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result.

And yet, no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people, and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a rightesus and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PIDCOCK'S MAN NOMINATORS

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS ENCOURAGED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 9.—The nominations for Congressional Campaign ushe the Asbury Park Convention, N. J., Sept. 9.—The nominations for Congressional Campaign ushe the Asbury Park Convention, N. J., Sept. 9.—The nominations for Congressional Campaign ushe the Asbury Park Convention, N. J., Sept. 9.—The nominations for Congressional Congressional Campaign ushe the Asbury Park Convention, N. J., Sept. 9.—The nominations for Congressional Congressional Campaign ushe the Asbury Park Convention, N. J., Sept. 9.—The nominations for Congressional Con The nomination was eagerly sought by half a dozen candidates, and the nominee. Christopher Bergen, was selected at last because it was evidently the best thing to do. He will receive the usual majority of the dis-

days of incubation, the President's letter of acceptance has finally made its appearance. That it does not contain a single word which might not have been written three months ago goes without saying; that it consists for the mest part of platitudes and excuses County ring, now in power again after various exartfully strung together for the purpose of counteracting the disastrous effects of the President's Free Trade According to Colonel Lamont, Mr. Cleveland has not waited for anything or anybody in preparing his letter, but has worked at it in such time as he could spare from the business of his could spare

The President's letter is remarkable rather for what it does not contain than for what it does. Not a word is said by Mr. Cleveland in it about the Mills bill. Not a single sentence could be construed as the St. Louis platform in express words indorses these counties have been recognized centres of the temthe attempts of the Democratic majority in the House perance movement; but when the Democratic county of reduce the tariff according to the Mills idea. On warren gave over 1,000 majority against license, there

President is plain to find excuses for the attack made by his party upon the industries of the country.

"We have entered upon no crusade of free trade,"

"We have entered upon no crusade of free trade," tion of beer and ale since the law went into effect on he exclaims, and he devotes several pages to an at- May 1 have been exhibited. The great brewing estab-Revenue District, and Newark has most of them. The described a visit to Old York and its cathedral; upon the utmost care for established industries and active brewing season comprises the months of May. Mr. Walter Besant's "Fifty Years Ago" was re-June, July and August, the period covered by the new viewed, as were a number of novels and short enterprises, and jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition country from the injustice and danger of a condition thousand barrels, but in Newark there was a net loss of the suicide of the President of the Police law has, therefore, had a pronounced effect upon the

nade up Statewise by the nominations of the torily to the Republican party. To run against exever. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor, John L. Kinkham, of Newington, was injected We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated and control of the field of lexislation and one workingmen." This, too, after the significant that the country from the illustric and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. The country from the illustric and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. The country from the illustric and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. The country from the illustric and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. The country from the illustric and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. The country from the illustric and the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the limited people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land. The country from the land the people of the land the people of the land. The people and the land the people of the land the people of the land the people of the land. The people are land the land the people of the land the land

doubtful power of the senate" in its present endeavor to deal with the question of the surplus and taxation. In some intelligible manner.

He does not hesitate to blow his own horn, and bestow plentful paise upon what he says he has accomplished since or has occupied the White House, "Much has been done," says he, "in the direction of good government by the present Administration." He congratulates the party upon the economical manner in which the Government has been administered, and refers to "the curvaliment of public expenses by the latroduction of economical methods in every department of the Government"—oblivious, apparently, of the fact that his Administration has spent \$05,000,000 more than any one of his predecessors.

Interlarded in these statements are the usual number of plat tudes, such as:

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."

"The people ask for bread, and they are given a stone," etc., etc.

The letter has not a single word to say about the Fisheries question, nor does it indeed refer to the pus llanimous foreign policy pursued by Mr. Eayand. The President does not hesitate, however, to say that "it is of the highest importance that these who administer our Government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad."

CLEVELAND'S PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

sion that "my experience in the Presidential office... has quickened my love for American Institutions." To this quickened love, no doubt, is due the discrimination practised by the Treasury Department under his Administration against railroads in this country and in favor of Canadian railways, and also the desire to retailate for the fishery outrages in such a manner that the greatest injury possible shall be least to American Interests with the least possible dam-

Philadelphia, Sept. 9 (Special).—The Methodists of his city are in a quandary as to what to do with to the General Conference do not desire to have this city named as one of the places where a Bishop should be placed, and prominent Methodists in this city now say that it would be a difficult matter to get up a fund ay that it would be a dimention material set of a large or an Episcopal residence. If an effort should be used in that direction, it will be to collect a fund to urchase a house which shall be made for any Bishop the may be placed here, and not, as in Bishop Simpon's case, a personal gift.

John Lenox, with three barges in tow, left West Thirty-fourth-st, there were about 3,000 people aboard. Dr. McGlyan and John McMackin were the most prominent proving, it was deemed prudent not to land. The journey up the river was continued for five or eix miles more, and

Out of Sorts

Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head sches or does not feel ight, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked. its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives strength of mind, nerves, and body.

years, and have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin, and has made me sleep. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills"-G. P. JUNKERMANN, Supt. of Music Public Schools, Cincinnati, O. N. B.-Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PREACHING ON BURIAL REFORM.

THE REV. F. LAWRENCE, OF ENGLAND, WANTS NO MORE AIR-TIGHT COFFINS.

The Rev. Frederick Lawrence, vicar of Westow, York, England, and honorable secretary of the Church of England Burial, Funeral and Mourning Reform As sociation, preached yesterday in Grace Chapel. Mr. Lawrence has come to New-York in the interest of the Burial Reform Association. His sermon yesterday was on the folly of carefully constructing a box for dead bodies, as if in the hope that the inevitable destination of nature may be avoided or delayed.

"The Burial Reform Association asks what reason there is for such folly. The burial service requires that earth be given back to earth, but nothing of the sort is done in the prevalent mode of burial. By the intervention of strong coffins and the like the bodies of the dead are prevented from undergoing the very changes which should be expected and welcomed. The question that concerns us is, shall we let kindly nature do ber work properly and with benefit to the living, or shall we say in our impotent folly, 'stand human chemist can, by skilful combination and arof materials alike in their origin, so she can in like "The earth is the great natural deodorizing medium

and is able to act as such, mainly because being tion to go on within it. Consequently, if the dead body plants which are growing in the soil above, and the body is gradually and harmlessly resolved by natural processes. And it stands to reason that if we resolve on giving these natural processes fair play, we shall put our dead into coffins which, whilst enabling us to bury them with all reverence and decency, will But this is just what under our existing methods of But this is just what under our existing methods of burial we do not do. We encase the dead in strong ceffins and often bury them in brick vanits. There the inevitable decay is retarded but not prevented. Noxlous gases escaping have a chance of doing harm, instead of being at once turned to good account. The fact is, conventionality steps in and puts us in an uttority false position, from which the church of Eng-land Funeral Reform Association aims at delivering us, and this the society proposes to do on lines distinctly laid down in the Church of England form for the burial of the dead."

Mr. Lawrence proposes to induce the ministers of

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Mr. Smalley wrote again in The Sunday Tribune on London Society, treating of the influence of women on conversation; Mr. William Winter which led to its discovery; Mr. Fred. H. Carruth journalism; Mr. William Winter's tribute to Mr. Lester Wallack at the Birthday Dinner of the Lambs Club, January 1, 1888, was published for the first time; a private fetter of Congressman Benjamin Butterworth's, made public by his permission, gave a cordial estimate of General Harrison and a vivid picture of the old Ohio farm-life which they both lived as boys; other features were Washington Gossip, The Dike, A Camp Dinner in the Adirondacks, From Many Points of View, Beyond the Big Bridge, In the Church Porch, Yachting, Baseball, Military Notes, and all the news of the day, the leading topics of which were as follows:

Foreign.-The East of London is panie-stricken Foreign.—The East of London is panie-stricken by the fourth brutal murder of women by an unknown criminal.—Germans and Africans have been lighting at Zanzibar.—The Czar and Czarina were chikusaistically welcomed at Elizabetgrad.—Many French lishermen have been lost off Iceland.—Disaster followed by cyclone in Vera Cruz, many vessels having been wrecked.—M. Bihoard has been appointed Governor of Indo-China.

Sixteen pages. Price, four cents.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT YONKERS. The new First Methodist Episcopal Church, at North Broadway and Asburton-ave., Yonkers, was 10 a. m., when a sermon was preached by Bishop Randolph S. Foster. The Building Committee presented a report showing that the new church had cost \$55,000 and that there was still a debt of

cost \$55,000 and that there was still a debt of \$28,000. A collection was taken up and about \$20,000 was subscribed at the morning service, while the remaining \$6,000 was collected at the afternoon and evening services.

The afternon service was conducted by the Rev. E. Ketchan, who was the former pastor of the old church and who was instrumental in organizing the movement for a new building. Adresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, the presiding elder of the district; the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stratton, the Rev. O. H. Tiffany and others. At the even ng service Bishop J. N. Fitzerald preached the sermon. The Rev. George E. Strowbridge is the present pastor of the church, this being his second year as pastor.

The following were among the passengers who arrived the Inman Line steamer City of Richmond, from Liver-Joseph Allison, Dr. S. M. Barton, Peter B. Bracken,

Joseph Anison, Dr. S. Schmant, E. L. Fox, Charles C. S. Carseallen, H. G. Clements, E.d. L. Fox, Charles Coxe, the Rev. J. Cronin, Judge Cunning, S. H. Curran, E. Daniel, Frank H. Daniel, the Rev. J. Deasy, William M. Deverall, Gordon Dobson, Louis Elfroot, Rowland P. Faulkner, John Fyfe, R. B. Gilman, A. E. Gilmson, the Holloway, A. E. Irwin, the Roy. C. Jansen, the Rev. J. Leaby, Professor M. H. Lewis, Charles A. McLend, the Rev. Dr. T. H. McCaille, R. B. McCaille, the Rev. P. McNerney, the Rev. J. D. Moffat, Charles A. Moore, John Skinner, S. C. Smith, Professor Joseph Swain, F. Taylor, Gilbert G. Thorne, Courtney Thorpe, C. W. Tilinglast, the Rev. A. Toomey, C. G. Whitlock, Eddie Wood, R. L. Worsley, William Wright, J. A. Stevens, the Rev. D. T. O'Malley.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Defere Van Brunt, P. J.-Nos. 56, 61, 69, 74, 94, 97, 106, 108, 109, 117, 131, 134, 141, 145, 160, 167, 168, 172, 184, 199, 207, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219,

Nos. 1767, 1768, 1743, 1741, 1742, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1765, 1767, 1758, 1798, 1784, 1795, 1765, 1767, 1758, 1798, 1784, 1795, 1775, 1776, 1776, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1777, 1778, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1 inclusive.

OURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-PART II.-Before Martine,
J., and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford-Nos. 1 to 21
inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-PART III.-Before Gildersleeve, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis.-Nos. 1
to 20 inclusive.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

There has been no substantial change in the con

ditions governing the petroleum trade since our last ket are not it below, and the operator who trusts his ability to secure bottom prices when he buys and top less dependent on speculative and personal elements conditions apparent to any dispassionate observer. So far as the field is concerned, the news of the week was encouraging to that element of the trade which wants to secure profitable prices for its commodity and has taken the steps requisite to obtain them—namely a policy of temporary self-sacrifice which points to an ultimate large reward. The high prices at which oil rules and the stability that has been maintained organization among the producers of oil intended to match the solidity maintained by these who supply the article in a refined shape to the consumer. And it must be confessed that the success of either assobeneficial, without creating any distress on the part of the consumer. For the last year the commercial features of petroleum have been increasingly favorable to better prices for the commodity, but there is availed of if radical measures had not been taken to relieve the market of stocks on hand that speculators used to their own advantage and the detriment of all the interests connected with the supply of mineral oil. On Saturday the cil-drilling contract of the Producers' Protective Association expired, and on November 1 the agreement for the shut-down of production will terminate. The question of how nuch production can be increased by the opening of shut-in wells and the resumption of clearing-out, that we are informed is conservative in character. It is inevitable that the men who have been "pirated" upon by people who sought to obtain all the benefits of the "shut-down," without enduring its sacricontributed a talk with a "cultured" waiter on creased production in available territory, and it is right that this should be so. But these very men may be relied upon to do no work which would imattention of the Producers' Protective Association to veil of secreey about their proceedings, for they will excite in the public mind suspicions that their methods are no higher than those which their members have broadened in a wholesome way, information must not abroad, the be locked up with a secret junta, whether it be one of producer or refiner, or kept at the outset to favored

tions."

The range of prices and the total dealings in National Transit certificates at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange for the last three weeks were as follows:

Total barrels . . . 10.395,000 12.881.000 11,214.000

The refined off market was moderately active, and on the advance in crude quotations were put up 1.8 cent to 7.7 s cents per gallon, Abel test, at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Off. City. Penn. Sept. 8.—National Transit Continuates opened at 90% interest, 95% i lowest, 95%; closed, 95%. Saics, 1,275,000 barrels; charters, 91,151 barrels; charters, 91,151 barrels; charters, 91,151 barrels; charters, 91,151 barrels.

130,047 barreis.

Pitrishuma, Penn., Sept. 8.—Petroleum closed active;
National Transit certificates opened at 96%; closed at 96;
highest, 93%; lowest, 93%;
Bigarrein. Penn., Sept. 8.—National Transit Certificates opened at 96%; closed at 96; highest, 96%; lowest, 95%;
closurance, Z. 672,000 bbls.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. The grain markets on Saturday experienced no radical changes in prices, and there was no new development in the general situation. The bulls are suffering from the absence of a new buying element, and the usual discussions continue about the final outcome of the crops without the Rev. O. H. Tillany and others. At the even in service Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald preached the sermon. The Rev. George E. Strowbridge is the present pastor of the church, this being his second year as pastor.

TO MEET THE IRISH GENILEMEN CRICKETERS. Philadelphia, Sept. 9 (Special)—The cricket grounds have been put into prime condition for the reception of the Irish Gentlemen cricketers, who are due here on September 20. The Philadelphia team who will eppose the visitors are D. S. Newhall, F. E. Browster, G. S. Patterson, W. C. Morgan, P., H. J. Brown, W. Brockie, Hr., D. P. Stoever, J. A. Scott, W. Scott, W. C. Lowry and a fast bowler not yet named. If the Irishmen win their first match here, they will be opposed in the second by an All-Philadelphia team, but if they lose on September 22 am eleven of the University of Pennsylvania, past and present students, will make them the following week.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The following were among the passengers who arrived

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The following were among the passengers who arrived the process of 1-4 cent for October at 30 8-4 and December at 32, and off 1-4 cent for October at 30 8-4 and December at 32, and the strong which the drain due to the crops without encouraging daring ventures by the bears. Spot wheat ruled tregular, with the winter grades casier and the encouraging daring ventures by the bears. Spot wheat ruled tregular, with the winter grades casier and the encouraging daring ventures by the bears. Spot wheat ruled tregular, with the winter grades casier and the encouraging daring ventures by the bears. Spot wheat ruled tregular, with the winter grades casier and the encouraging daring ventures by the bears.

The lard arity wentures by the bears. Spot wheat ruled tregular, with the wint the coordinate of the close, ending around the follows only 50,000 bushels. The options were extremely dull and drooped to the close, ending a 10 and 1

September at 31 8.4 and December at 32, and off 1.4 cent for October at 30.8.4 and December at 32 cents. The lard market enjoyed a recovery and options closed at advances of 10 for September at 810 10. 7 for October at 810, and 2 points for November at 80 27.

The receipts of grain and flour reported Saturday at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 206,162 bushels; corn, 65,610 bushels; oats, 207,787 bushels; total grain, 569,535 bushels; flour, 39,631 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 250,781 bushels; corn, 269,525 the arrivals' were: Wheat, 259,781 bushels; corn, 269,525 bushels; cats, 207,524 bushels; total grain, 826,830 bushels; flour, 13,514 berrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Sept 9 (Special).—Wheat was rather easier yesterday morning for no apparent reason. The curb price was 1-2 cent below Friday's close, and the opening upstairs still easier. After selling down to 93 3-8 cents

for December, the room traders took hold and endeavored to repeat the tactics of former days. They ran the price back to 93.7.8 cents. The trade is generally bullish, predicting #1 25 to \$1 50, but the conservatives advise noiding about for a time and taking a careful survey of the situation prior to making fresh ventures. At the close of the session prices were about at the bottom. Foreigners were free buyers of corn, but Hutchinson's heavy sales of September depressed the market a cent, October selling at 41.34. The fine weather and large receipts, which were 403 cars, with 900 estimated for Monday, also had a bearish influence. The market closed at the bottom. There was a fair trade in oats at prices about 1-4 cent below Friday's close. The receipts were 205 cars with 255 cars with 255 cars.

THE MARKETS. TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

Per North River. Vessels and Raticoada. Per North River, Vessels and Rai-roads.

Beans, bbis, S1 Granse, pkzs
Beeswax, pk
Hittles, below
Cotton bains
2,457 Hors, bales
Copper, cks.
Eggs, cases
5,939 Monasses, bls
Eggs, cases
5,939 Monasses, bls
Eggs, cases
5,939 Monasses, bls
Corn, bush, 6,909 Rosin, bils
Oats, bush, 123,909 Onl case, uss
Oats, bush, 123,909 Onl case, uss
Oats, bush, 123,909 Onl case, uss
Liter, latios, pkz
Oats, bush, 5,000 Onl case, uss
Liter, latios, pkz
Oats, bush, 23,909 Onl case, uss
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Oats, bush, 5,000 Onl, lug, bush
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GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

COFFEE The trading in Brazil grades probably did not exceed 2,000 bugs on invoice lots for the day. The market was rather an uncertain one, and 15c for fair carges seemed to be regarded as a correct basis for the transaction of business. Sales, 300 bars carb of 6 and 7

scarcity of ocean freight room, as well as by the hesitation of foreigners caused by hopes of a new strike of production in the oil field. producers' organization—both of which have been disappointed. A big business is believed to lie ahead of the trade and the price of refined has eagerly followed every development of strength in crude. The available figures of production and consumption still show an excess of demand, which promises this month to cut down the stocks on hand about 800,000 barrels. From September 1 to 6 (charters to the 7th) the pipe line figures are as follows:

[Runs. Deliveries. Excess Charters to the 7th) the pipe line figures are as follows:

[Runs. Deliveries. Excess Charters deliveries. 224,175 401,769 157,304 262,617

Average per day 40,696 60,361 22,265 37,517

Average per day 40,696 60,361 22,265 37,517

Exception of the record of the previous indicated by the transactions of last week, the dealings indicated by the transactions of last week, the dealings falling but little short of the record of the previous recomments as fair, with the temper of the market frequire, closing casy. Options duil, with September closing casy. Options duil, with September and October closing 1-45 lower and the other control of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous control of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying but little short of the record of the previous underlying the product of the previous underlying underly unchanged. Balance of the underlying unchanged and thing unchanged and thing unchanged and thing unchanged and thing unchanged within 1-8a1-le of those of the underlying unchanged and Bihoard has been appointed Governor of IndoChina.

Congress.—The House only in session. — The
Retaliation bill was passed, only four negative
toots being east; a lively debate, participated in
by Messrs. White, Wilson, Cockran, McAdoo,
Is agreement — The War Department has directed
agreement — The War Department has directed
agreement — The War Department has directed
that in contracts for supplies preference shall be
given to domestic productions.

Domestic—Grand Army men on their way to
Harrison; they brought cheering news of RepubHarrison; they brought cheering news of RepubHear prospects on the Pacific Slope. — Mr.
Baline spoke at Damariscott and Rockland, Me.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller made a vigorous
speech on the High License issue at Little Valley,
in this State. — The loss by frost in Maine
was estimated at \$1,000,000 — Many Hill
delegates were chosen to attend the State Democratte Convention at Buffalo. — The

Binine soft production and adossonal and consumption of the stoch possible that month to cut down
the stocks on hand about 800,000 barrels. From
september 1 to 6 (charters to the 7th) the pipe line
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sequence 20.0513.75.04.
A widening interest in the ce

Helts order and nothing of interest timeplied. New-York State. error of 1887, 88-161.

Mest 168 (172) do. Fair to Good. Helds do. Cormon.

Mathet do Golds, 667c; Facilia Const. crop 1887, 88-161;

MollasSYS.—The domestic grades more in small lefts
at 38c for prime and 32-34c for good. Foreign quiet.

NAVAL STORES—A firm market for spritts trapentine
with sales of Southern bibs at 37, 34-63c. Hosfan account
with sales of Southern bibs at 37, 34-63c. Hosfan account
and 22-34c, 181-181.

NAVAL STORES—A firm market for spritts trapentine
with sales of Southern bibs at 37, 34-63c.

10-12; F. 41, 15. F. 41, 17, 12; G. #1 20;

H. 41 30; I. slator, R. 41-45; M. 41-55; N. 81-80; W. b.

23 35; W. W., 22 85.

CHIS—The price on crude membaden has been marked
to to 28c. Sales, 33-30 bols, at the flexure. Law diem.

Southy, Sale; Lot dies, summer that 12; 12-2; Sales, and
Yellow, prime, 48-12c; Coconaut, Ceylon, 51-2-55-8c;
Cochin, Ol-183 to Lator. C.d. domestic, 32c; Limend,
raw, city, 53c; Land, prime, present make,
73-74c; Menhaden, crude South, 28c; Halli, prosess,
38-32c; extra blenched, 36c; San Elephant, blenched
winter, 48c; extra blenched, 48c; San Elephant, blenched
winter, 48c; extra blenched, 48c; San Elephant, blenched
winter, 48c; extra blenched, 48c; San Elephant, blenched
winter, 48c; extra blenched, 50c; Honeled syrling, 60c; Whale,
per M, 41-2c; Bink, 27c; Sataris, 28c; Oliva bils, 60-576;
NextSoot, prime, 62 18-65c; NextSoot, No. 1, 28c;
Palm, make and the state of the sea transpired.
Palm the state of the sea transpired. Beautiful,
per M, 41-2c; Bink, 27c; Sataris, 28c; Oliva bils, 60-576;
NextSoot, prime, 62 18-65c; NextSoot, No. 1, 28c;
Palm the state of the sea transpired. Beautiful,
per M, 41-2c; Bink, 27c; Sataris, 28c; Oliva bils, 60-576;
NextSoot, prime, 62 18-65c;
Palm the state of the sea transpired.
Beautiful bils, Fara Glacomo, 25c; Biok crude, 5c;
Palm the state of the sea transpired.
Beautiful bils, Fara Glacomo, 25c;
Palm the sea of the sea transpired.
Beautiful bils, Fara Glacomo, 25c;
Pa

TALLOW-Dull at 5%s for prime city. COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPIL COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGIAPT,

LIVERPOOL. Sept. S.-1 n. m.—Cotton—The sales of the
day included 9,900 bules American. Futures closed steady.
Upiguds, Low Middling clause, September delivory, 5 32 644,
sellers. September and october delivery, 5 32 644, sellers.
October and November delivery, 5 27,3641 buyers. November and Pocember delivery, 5 27,3641 buyers. November and Pocember delivery, 5 27,3641 buyers. November and Pocember delivery, 5 27,3644 buyers. November and Pocember delivery, 5 23,644, sellers.
Formary and Petrany
delivery, 5 23,644, sellers. Foltmary and March delivery,
5 23,644, buyers, March and Abril delivery, 5 23,644, sellers.
Galveston, Sept. 8—Cotton—Steady Middling, 10; Lew
Middling, 9 7,10; Good Ornibary, 8 1; oot and grost
receives, 1,073 bules, exports constwing, 124 bules;
stock, 10,104 bules.
Nonvolus, Sept. S.—Cotton—Steady, Middling, 10 is not
and gross receipts, 133 bules, exports constwing, 124 bules,
seles, 133 bules; stock, 105 bules.
SAVANNAB, Sept. 8—Cotton—Wall, Middling 10; Low
Middling, 9; net and gross receipts, 2,766 bules, exports
constwing, 621 bules, sales, 950 bules, stock, 1061 bules.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 8—Cotton—Vory firm, Middling, 94;

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton—Very firm. Middling 9%; net and gross receipts, 472 bales; exports constwist.—bales, sales, 100 bales; shock, 2,831 bales.

New Oulkans, Sept. 8.—Cotton—Straity. Middling, 9%; foost Orlinars, 8%; net receipts, 316 bales; gross, 301 bales; exports constwist, 323 bales; eales, 200 bales; etock, 14,202 bales.